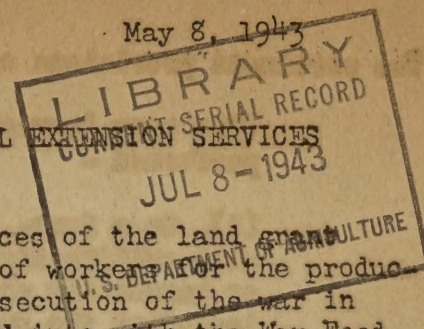


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Director of Extension Work
Washington, D. C.

May 8, 1943

FARM LABOR SUPPLY FUNCTIONS OF STATE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES



I. PURPOSE: The State agricultural extension services of the land grant colleges will assist in providing an adequate supply of workers for the production of agricultural commodities essential to the prosecution of the war in accordance with the basic agreements they have entered into with the War Food Administrator pursuant to the Joint Resolution, Public Law 45, approved April 29, 1943, 78th Congress, 1st Session, hereinafter called the "Resolution". These instructions are intended to indicate certain general provisions and limitations; they are not to be considered as modifying or changing the terms of the basic agreements (cooperative agreements for extension work in farm labor supply and distribution) or as detailed plans or outlines of the programs which the extension services are to formulate and administer subject to the approval and supervision of the War Food Administrator.

II. DEFINITIONS: For the purpose of these instructions, the term

A. "State" includes Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico;

B. "worker" includes both nationals of the United States and aliens engaged or to be engaged in,

C. "agricultural labor" which includes any services or activities within the provisions of Section 3 (f) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 or Section 1426 (h) of the Internal Revenue Code. The pertinent provisions of Section 3 (f) are as follows:

"Agriculture" includes farming in all its branches and among other things includes the cultivation and tillage of the soil, dairying, the production, cultivation, growing, and harvesting of any agricultural or horticultural commodities (including commodities defined as agricultural commodities in section 1141j (g) of Title 12 as amended), the raising of livestock, bees, fur-bearing animals, or poultry, and any practices (including any forestry or lumbering operations) performed by a farmer or on a farm as an incident to or in conjunction with such farming operations, including preparation for market, delivery to storage or to market or to carriers for transportation to market."

The pertinent provisions of section 1426 (h) are as follows:

"The term 'agricultural labor' includes all services performed -

(1). On a farm, in the employ of any person, in connection with cultivating the soil, or in connection with raising or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural commodity, including the raising, shearing, feeding, caring for, training, and management of livestock, bees, poultry, and fur-bearing animals and wildlife.

(2). In the employ of the owner or tenant or other operator of a farm, in connection with the operation, management, conservation, improvement, or maintenance of such farm and its tools and equipment, or in salvaging timber or clearing land of brush and other debris left by a hurricane, if the major part of such service is performed on a farm.

(3). In connection with the production or harvesting of maple sirup or maple sugar or any commodity defined as an agricultural commodity in section 1141j (g) of Title 12, as amended, or in connection with the raising or harvesting of mushrooms, or in connection with the hatching of poultry, or in connection with the ginning of cotton, or in connection with the operation or maintenance of ditches, canals, reservoirs, or waterways used exclusively for supplying and storing water for farming purposes.

(4). In handling, planting, drying, packing, packaging, processing, freezing, grading, storing, or delivering to storage or to market or to a carrier for transportation to market, any agricultural or horticultural commodity; but only if such service is performed as an incident to ordinary farming operations or, in the case of fruits and vegetables, as an incident to the preparation of such fruits or vegetables for market. The provisions of this paragraph shall not be deemed to be applicable with respect to service performed in connection with commercial canning or commercial freezing or in connection with any agricultural or horticultural commodity after its delivery to a terminal market for distribution for consumption.

As used in this subsection, the term 'farm' includes stock, dairy, poultry, fruit, fur-bearing animal, and truck farms, plantations, ranches, nurseries, ranges, greenhouses or other similar structures used primarily for the raising of agricultural or horticultural commodities, and orchards."

D. "intrastate workers" shall mean workers who are to be or have been employed within the State of recruitment, as contrasted with "interstate workers" who are to be or have been transported into and employed in another State or States than the State of recruitment, and as contrasted with "foreign workers" who are to be or have been recruited in foreign countries for transportation into and employment in the United States;

E. "Administrator" means the War Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative or representatives.

F. "Extension Service" means the State extension services as distinguished from the Federal Extension Service.

III. FUND ALLOCATIONS, CERTIFICATIONS, EXPENDITURES, AND ACCOUNTING:

A. Allocations and Certifications. The Administrator will certify to the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time the amounts to be advanced to each State under this section and the time or times such amounts are to be advanced. The Secretary of the Treasury will advance to the State at the time or times fixed by the Administrator, the amounts so certified.

1. To facilitate these certifications and advances, each extension service will, as it deems necessary or as requested by the Administrator, submit budgets and estimates to the Administrator for review.

2. The funds will be advanced only as the need is determined by the Administrator from time to time. In this way, proper adjustment between the needs of the several States will be assured, thus avoiding the consequences which might follow the advance to any one State at any one time of funds which are subsequently found to be more urgently needed elsewhere.

B. Expenditures.

1. The allocated funds may be expended by the extension services only to assist in providing an adequate supply of workers for the production and harvest of agricultural products essential to the war. Limitations imposed by the law, by the basic agreements with the extension services, and the Administrator, must be strictly followed.

2. The authorized purposes for expenditures of allocated funds include, among other things, (a) the recruiting, placement (including the placement of workers as tenants or sharecroppers), and training of such workers; (b) transportation, supervision, subsistence, protection, health and medical and burial services, and shelter for such workers and their families and necessary personal property; (c) lease, repair, alteration, and operation of labor supply centers and other necessary facilities and services, including former Civilian Conservation Corps camps; (d) advancing to workers of sums due from employers within the United States who are under contractual obligation to reimburse such extension services for such advances; (e) employment of personnel and other administrative expenses; and (f) payment to or reimbursement of other public or private agencies or individuals for furnishing services or facilities for such purposes.

3. In the expenditure of the funds, the customary extension procedures may be followed with such necessary changes as may be approved or directed by the Administrator to assure expenditure only for the authorized purposes and to make possible proper accounting for such expenditure.

4. Any payments received from employers or workers by way of repayment of advances made or services rendered the employers or workers by the extension services and all other receipts in these programs must be expended in furtherance of the purpose for which funds were allocated.

5. Although the Congress has authorized the use of the allocated funds for the recruitment, transportation, and placement of agricultural labor, it must be emphasized that the funds are not intended to pay expenses which the employers of agricultural labor normally pay from their own funds. Accordingly, employers must recruit and finance the supply of their own labor whenever possible.

6. The extension services may enter into agreements with other public and private agencies and individuals, utilizing the facilities and services of those agencies and individuals in carrying out the authorized purposes. The extension services may, accordingly, make payments to or reimbursements of such agencies or individuals for furnishing services or facilities for those purposes.

7. The allocated funds must not be used to finance the regular functions of the extension services. Every effort consistent with economy and efficiency must be made to assure that full time labor supply personnel are employed and paid entirely from the allocated labor funds. The funds must be expended for personnel and other purposes strictly in proportion to the extent to which the personnel and other items are engaged in or contributing to the labor supply functions of the extension services.

C. Accounting.

1. The extension services shall keep such accounts and records and make such reports concerning the use of the funds as the Administrator may require. It is expected, however, that the extension services will follow, for the most part, the accounting practices and procedures which they have for their regular extension functions financed with Federal funds.

2. The extension services shall return to the Government all allocated funds not obligated by December 31, 1943 (including the unobligated payments and receipts referred to in paragraph III B 4 above, whether received before or after December 31, 1943), unless the Administrator otherwise directs.

3. The extension services shall return to the Government all property acquired with the funds or, if the services so elect, the value thereof as determined by the Administrator after consideration of estimates submitted to him by the extension services when such property is no longer needed in the administration of the programs undertaken with the funds. Accordingly such necessary property controls, inventories, and records shall be maintained as the Administrator may require.

4. The extension services shall restore to the funds any misapplied funds.

5. In the event that the Administrator determines that the program of any extension service is being improperly administered, the extension service shall return to the Administrator, forthwith, upon notice, by the Administrator, any unobligated balances of the funds and all property or the value thereof as provided in paragraph 3 above.

IV. PERSONNEL:

A. Personnel Practices and Procedures. The extension services may follow their usual personnel practices and procedures with such changes as may be necessary subject to the approval of the Administrator. The principles stated in paragraph III B 7 above must be observed.

B. Federal Appointments. Federal appointments may be given to personnel employed hereafter by the extension services for their labor supply functions upon request and justification by the extension services.

V. THE GENERAL LABOR SUPPLY SITUATION:

A. Seasonal and Year-Round Labor. It should be kept in mind that the needs and supplies for seasonal labor present quite different problems from the needs and supplies for year-round labor. The training required for seasonal workers will ordinarily be much less than that needed for year-round workers. Difficulties of family movement and adjustments are much greater in supplying year-round labor needs, which consequently will often involve church, housing, school, and other community factors which may not be present in the supply of seasonal labor needs.

B. Labor Sources.

1. Employers must be made to realize that they will have to utilize labor which will probably not be as satisfactory as the labor to which they were accustomed prior to the war. They should realize also that neither the extension services nor the Federal Government has the entire responsibility or the power to supply all labor needs or to settle all labor difficulties. The employers must utilize fully all the labor they have and all they are furnished. Moreover, in order to conserve labor they should use all available farm machinery to the maximum extent by such means as custom work, leasing and pooling. Employers who do not utilize labor furnished them to the fullest possible extent in the production and harvest of essential agricultural commodities must expect to have that labor supplied to employers who will do so.

2. Every effort must be made to tap the large supply of underemployed agricultural workers, (laborers, sharecroppers, tenants, owners, and members of their families) who are not fully employed. It will be found that most communities have surprisingly large numbers of such people who can and will be better utilized if proper steps are taken to bring them into contact with opportunities for full employment.

3. Every effort must be made to utilize local labor before consideration is given to the transportation of labor from other localities. A full local labor mobilization must be effected before any workers are transported with the allocated funds. Consistent with the child labor laws and with considerations of health, schooling, and family, arrangements must be made for the employment of school children. Many housewives, businessmen, etc., will be found willing to work in their spare time if proper arrangements are made. The law provides in section 5 (f) that income and resources arising from agricultural labor performed as an employee or otherwise in connection with the raising or harvesting of agricultural commodities after April 29, 1943, and prior to the seventh calendar month after the termination of hostilities in the present war, as proclaimed by the President, need not be taken into consideration for the purpose of determining the eligibility and amounts for old-age assistance payments to an individual insofar as the Federal Social Security Act is concerned. It will, of course, be necessary for the effect of such income and resources under the State old-age assistance laws to be ascertained through the proper State officials.

4. If the local labor mobilization is insufficient to meet the labor needs of the locality, arrangements should be made by the extension service for the recruitment and transportation of labor from other parts of the State. The arrangements for recruitment and transportation from other States and foreign countries will be made by the Administrator upon proper request from the extension service.

VI. DETERMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF NEED AND SUPPLY: All mobilization and recruitment of intrastate labor shall be initiated only after adequate determination of the need and the supply.

A. Need.

1. All determinations of need for intrastate labor may be initiated and approved by the local representative (the county agent or a member of his staff) of the extension service.

2. The extension service will require such approvals of the determinations as it deems necessary in connection with purely local labor mobilization.

3. If the need determined is greater than local labor mobilization can fill, a certification of need will be referred by the local representative of the extension service to the State director of extension for review and approval or adjustment.

4. If the State director of extension, after consultation with the State director of the United States Employment Service, determines that the need cannot be filled within the State, the State director of extension will refer his certification, with recommendations, to the Administrator.

B. Supply.

1. Recruitment of labor within a county in a local mobilization for employment in the county will be founded upon such determinations of need and supply as the extension service shall require. The national emergency

demands that every effort be made to determine all possible labor supplies and to make them available for use in the areas of greatest need. The extension services must be guided at all times by a full realization of this fact.

2. Before any labor is recruited for transportation and employment outside the county of recruitment but within the State of recruitment, the State director of extension should have certified the existence of the supply to be recruited and the area of need in which it is to be employed. Of course, such labor may be transported out of a county only with the consent of the county agent as provided in VI B 3 hereof. (If interstate workers are to be recruited, the certification should be made by the State director of extension, after consultation with the State director of the United States Employment Service, or by the Administrator, and must in any event be approved by the Administrator).

3. No part of the allocated funds shall be expended for the transportation of any worker from the county where he resides or is working to a place of employment outside such county without the prior consent in writing of the county extension agent of such county, if the worker has resided in the county for a period of one year or more immediately prior thereto and has been engaged in agricultural labor as his principal occupation during such period. In this connection county agents will recognize that the paramount national interest requires full determination and satisfaction of all available labor supplies for continuous utilization in the areas of greatest need. Every effort must be made to permit and assure the movement of labor from area to area at the proper times.

VI-A. RECRUITMENT:

A. Intrastate Workers. The extension services will realize the recruitment of all intrastate labor to be recruited pursuant to this plan.

B. Interstate and Foreign Workers. The Administrator will arrange for the recruitment of all interstate or foreign workers as expected that arrangements for the recruitment of such workers be made with the United States Employment Service.

VII. TRAINING:

A. Intrastate Workers. The extension services will cooperate with the Rural War Production Training Division of the State Department with State and local educational officials and agencies in arranging necessary training.

B. Adaptation of Existing Institutions. The extension services has heretofore developed and adapted existing educational institutions for the training of labor to be employed as year-round workers. The extension services to be employed as year-round workers will negotiate with the appropriate authorities in negotiating with the appropriate authorities.

VIII. TRANSPORT:

A. Funding. The extension services will provide for local transportation facilities for the transportation of labor to and from the areas of greatest need. 565-43

B. Furnished by the Extension Services. The extension services may arrange and pay for such nonlocal transportation of workers as the employers are not able to furnish, or are not accustomed to furnish. Except in unusual cases, the extension services should not furnish or pay for transportation of workers for employment within 50 miles of the places of recruitment. The means used should be the most inexpensive available and compatible with the welfare of the persons to be transported and the time requirements of the situation.

C. Nonworking Members of Families. Transportation for nonworking members of workers' families should be furnished only as may be necessary in connection with nonlocal and extended movements of workers.

D. Baggage and Personal Effects. Ordinarily baggage and personal effects of transported workers and their families should be limited to such items as may be transported without extra charge. It will doubtless be necessary to depart from this rule in connection with the transportation of year-round workers and their families.

E. Licensed Carriers. The extension services should arrange for transportation to be financed with allocated funds only in vehicles licensed by appropriate state or federal agencies to carry passengers. They may, if they deem the measure necessary, use the allocated funds to finance transportation of the workers and their families in their own, borrowed vehicles.

Office of Defense Transportation. The extension services should coordinate with the Office of Defense Transportation in obtaining transportation for transportation.

Tickets. Insofar as practicable, round-trip tickets should be used for the purpose of obtaining the incidental economies of

subistence goods, services, and facilities, for transported workers and their families furnished by the extension services.

extension services shall be responsible for foreign labor recruited and

workers. The extension services shall make arrangements upon forms for personal intrastate work, subsistence, allowances for the workers, such as transportation

C. Employment Agreements for Other Workers. The Administrator (through such agencies as he may designate) will execute employment agreements with employers designated by the extension services for interstate and foreign workers.

D. Placement Standards.

1. No part of the allocated funds shall be used, either directly or indirectly, to fix, regulate, or impose minimum wages or housing standards, to regulate hours of work, or to impose or enforce collective bargaining requirements or union membership, with respect to any agricultural laborers, except with respect to workers imported into the United States from a foreign country, and then only to the extent required to comply with agreements with the Government of such foreign country. An exception from the requirement is made, however, in connection with the negotiation of agreements with employers of agricultural workers which may provide that prevailing wage rates shall be paid for particular crops and areas involved and that shelter shall be provided for such workers.

2. When it is necessary to determine prevailing wages for particular crops and areas involved, such wages will be determined by the county farm labor advisory committee, or a subcommittee thereof, subject to the approval of the county agent. The determinations must be approved by the state director of extension, and, insofar as they involve interstate and foreign labor, by the Administrator. The Administrator may, if he deems it necessary, designate or approve wage boards for particular crops and areas involved to determine prevailing wages for interstate or foreign workers.

E. Members of Congress. The agreements entered into between extension services and the Administrator provide that no member of Congress, or resident commissioner, shall be admitted to any benefit in the agreements or to any benefit that may arise therefrom. This will not, however, preclude the placement of agricultural workers by employers who are members of or delegates to Congress or to the House of Representatives.

X. SUBSISTENCE:

A. The extension services may provide or cause to be provided for workers of necessary subsistence goods, facilities, and services, including training, transportation, and placement, but not including any way for workers while they are employed. This is provided in Section XVI. The term "subsistence" has the same sense construction and should be construed in the same sense as the purpose of the labor supply program, and should be paid directly to the workers and their families on a non-reimbursable basis.

XI. ALLOWANCES:

Caution must be exercised in making payments may be made for the purpose of effecting a loan above, and then on the basis thereof.

XII. SHELTER, CAMPS, AND OTHER NECESSARY FACILITIES AND SERVICES:

A. Shelter in Rooms and Buildings. The extension services may provide shelter for workers, their families, their personal effects and belongings during recruitment, training, transportation, and other periods, as may be necessary. Only existing facilities and services may be utilized through lease, repair, alteration, and operation. Temporary or permanent buildings or installations must not be constructed or purchased.

B. Camps and Other Facilities.

1. The extension services may lease, repair, and operate labor supply centers and other necessary facilities and services.

2. Existing Governmental migratory labor camps and former Civilian Conservation Corps Camps will not generally be under the jurisdiction of the state extension services. The extension services may, however, arrange with the Administrator for intrastate workers to be housed in such camps.

XIII. HEALTH, MEDICAL, AND BURIAL SERVICES FOR INTRASTATE LABOR:

A. Health Services.

1. Examinations. The extension services shall determine the nature of the health examinations to be given workers and their families. It may be that for certain types of work the most cursory examination by lay employees of the extension services will suffice. But in some instances, for instance, the recruitment and placement of dairy workers, more thorough examinations will doubtless be necessary. It is suggested that local health authorities and officials will facilitate

Minimum sanitation precautions and facilities must be provided in connection with the assembly, training, transportation, and their families.

Assembly or transportation of workers and their families without it having been assured that adequate medical and hospitalization, will be available. Incident to such services as it may be required for workers and their families. It is suggested that arrangements be made with nonprofit health associations for such services.

should pay the expenses of medical care and of transportation of the workers and their relatives of the deceased. Such burials, funeral expenses, and program.

nsf.

XIV. PROTECTION:

The extension services shall furnish such protection as it deems advisable and necessary for the workers and their families, including the furnishing of necessary guards at labor supply camps and centers.

XV. SUPERVISION:

The extension services shall furnish or arrange necessary supervision of intrastate workers during recruitment, transportation, placement, and other periods, but not ordinarily during periods of employment of adult workers except as may be necessary to assure compliance with contracts. The employment of minors will involve a special responsibility necessitating a higher degree of supervision and extending into the employment periods. The necessary supervision for minors will vary according to the factors of housing, length of employment periods, sex, etc.

XVI. ADVANCES TO WORKERS:

The extension services may make advances of wages and subsistence allowances to workers in emergency circumstances during periods of employment but only if the workers' employers are bound by contracts with the extension services to reimburse the extension services in the full amount of such advances. The extension services will then be required to effect such reimbursement from the employers.

XVII. FOREIGN WORKERS:

The Resolution authorizes the introduction of foreign workers into the United States, and grants exemption from various provisions of law which otherwise would interfere with such introduction. The answers to special tax problems which may be of some concern to the extension services in connection with foreign workers are indicated in Section XVIII of these instructions. The foreign workers may be deported if they violate the agreements under which they enter the United States and they will be returned to their countries of origin upon the termination of their employment.

XVIII. SPECIAL TAX PROBLEMS:

A. Victory Tax. The Revenue Act of 1942, which provides for the Victory Tax and withholding therefor, expressly exempts from such withholding but not from the tax, income received for services within the scope of Section 1426 (h) of the Internal Revenue Code. This exemption means simply that neither the employers of agricultural workers with which the extension services are concerned under the Resolution, nor anyone else, will be required to withhold any portions of the workers' wages or subsistence allowances for the Victory Tax. Each such agricultural worker will, however, be subject to the Victory Tax upon his 1943 income exceeding in value \$624, and will be obligated to pay the tax. The collection of the tax will not, however, be the function or responsibility of the extension services or the workers' employers. Pending tax legislation will probably necessitate changes in these instructions.

B. Nonresident Alien Withholding Taxes - Foreign Workers. Any payments made by the United States, other public or private agencies, or employers to foreign workers brought into the United States under the law will not be subject to deduction or withholding under Section 143 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

C. Payment and Collection of Taxes. The extension services need not, therefore, be concerned with any Federal taxes or withholdings against the wages or subsistence allowances of agricultural workers. The payment and collection of Federal and State taxes, if any, upon the income of agricultural workers will be the responsibility of the workers, their employers, and the appropriate tax collecting officials. The extension services may, however, advise employers of the exemptions hereinabove referred to with reference to withholding (1) for the Victory Tax, and (2) upon the income of foreign workers.

XIX. CONTRACTS AND FORMS:

A. Work Agreements with Intrastate Workers. The appropriate extension service may when deemed advisable, enter into a work agreement on a form prescribed by the Administrator with an intrastate worker to be transported or otherwise financially assisted by the extension service with the allocated funds.

B. Work Agreements with Interstate and Foreign Workers. The Administrator will enter into a work agreement with each interstate or foreign worker to be transported or financially assisted under the Resolution.

C. Employment Agreements. The appropriate extension service may when deemed advisable enter into employment agreements on a form prescribed by the Administrator with employers with whom the extension service will place intrastate workers to be transported or financially assisted with the allocated funds. See paragraph IX B above.

D. Employment Agreement with Employers of Interstate and Foreign Workers. The Administrator will enter into employment agreements with employers with whom an extension service will place interstate or foreign workers to be transported or financially assisted with the funds made available under the Resolution.

E. Placement Standards.

1. Except in the case of workers transported from foreign countries, no work agreement or employment agreement will provide for the payment of minimum wages to the workers, except that any such agreements may provide for the payment of prevailing wages.

2. In order to assure full utilization and more equitable distribution of workers, such work agreements and employment agreements shall provide that workers shall not be supplied or be continued in employment unless the employers shall agree to employ and do actually employ the workers for not less than 75 percent of the days (excluding one day in each seven) within the periods of employment.

3. Except in the case of foreign workers, and then only to the extent necessary to comply with the agreements with the foreign countries, no such work agreement or employment agreement will provide for regulation of hours of labor; although this will not preclude the use, for the purpose of calculating the 75 percent minimum employment of such number of hours in a day as are customarily worked by agricultural workers in the particular area involved, or of other appropriate formulae approved by the Administrator.

4. No work agreement or employment agreement will provide for any collective bargaining requirements, or for a union membership, except that, in the case of foreign workers, requirements as to the representation of workers in disputes may be made, but then only, to the extent required by the agreement between the United States and the foreign country involved. This will not preclude the establishment of such voluntary mediation procedures for disputes as the Administrator may from time to time approve.

F. The extension services may use such other forms as they deem advisable and proper, provided, however, that the Administrator may from time to time make such requirements with reference to such forms and their use as he may deem proper in connection with the expenditure of the allocated funds.

XX. LEGAL ADVICE: The extension services may request and receive legal advice from the Solicitor of the United States Department of Agriculture, in connection with their labor supply functions. Initial inquiries for such advice should be made by the State directors of extension to the regional attorneys for the particular States. These regional attorneys, the States which they serve, and their addresses are as follows:

Area Served

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Leonard O. Carson, Regional Attorney
632 Bankers Securities Building

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,
New York, Massachusetts
Connecticut, Rhode Island,
New Jersey, and Pennsylvania

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

Elmer J. Scott, Regional Attorney
c/o Farm Security Administration
Patterson Hall

Delaware, Maryland, Virginia
West Virginia, Kentucky
Tennessee, and North Carolina

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Todd Smith, Regional Attorney
Farm Security Building
4th Floor, East Wing

South Carolina, Georgia
Florida, and Alabama

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Dan P. Chisolm, Regional Attorney
1126 Donaghey Building

Mississippi, Louisiana, and
Arkansas

Area Served

DALLAS, TEXAS

William F. Farrell, Regional Attorney
401 Construction Building

Oklahoma and Texas

DENVER, COLORADO

Casper M. Murphy, Regional Attorney
831-14th Street

North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming
Kansas, New Mexico, and Colorado

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

James A. Doyle, Regional Attorney
13th and N Streets

South Dakota, Iowa, and
Nebraska

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Harry P. Dechant, Regional Attorney
548 Phelan Building

Utah, Arizona, Nevada, and
California

PORTLAND, OREGON

Gilbert Sussman, Regional Attorney
327 Terminal Sales Building

Idaho, Oregon, and Washington

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Spurgeon E. Paul, Regional Attorney
Room 1822
208 S. LaSalle Street

Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin
Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and
Missouri

PUERTO RICO

Linus R. Fike, Regional Attorney
c/o Farm Security Administration
Box 2988, San Juan

M. L. Wilson

Director of Extension Work

Approved:

Jay L. Taylor
Deputy Administrator
War Food Administration